

## DOES MAMMOTH BUSINESS.

Few Realize the Magnitude of C. F. Rizer's Business Interests.

The Atsugua Week has brought to the attention of Augusta, and in short all over this country, a man in a little town within seventy miles of Augusta in South Carolina, on the Seaboard Air Line railway, who is one of the largest merchants in the interior of South Carolina and the largest between Charleston and Augusta, between Savannah and Columbia and Augusta and Columbia. This man lives in the little town of Olar, S. C., with a population of only a few hundred, and is mayor of that town, is a leading citizen of that town, a leading churchman, leading merchant, the owner of a business that does \$500,000 a year, the president of a bank, a steward in the Methodist church, and, in short, Mr. C. F. Rizer is one of the leading citizens of Bamberg county, with a large business and hosts of friends in Barnwell, Bamberg and Colleton counties.

Mr. Rizer is strictly a self-made man. He was born in Colleton, S. C., in 1869, and had a high school education at Sheridan school, Orangeburg, S. C. A representative of the Atsugua association not long since called on Mr. Rizer to interest him in Atsugua Week and Ford Day. Mr. Rizer is never too busy to give audience to a drummer or listen to a business proposition. It only took Mr. Rizer ten minutes after talking about Atsugua Week and the fire in Augusta to decide that he would work up a crowd of Fords from Bamberg county to come to Augusta and participate in Atsugua Week and specially on Ford Day—Wednesday, May 10. It is too early yet to predict who will be the winners of the prizes offered for the county having the largest number of machines in line, but it is generally conceded that the winner will have to go some to beat the aggregation that Mr. Rizer will bring. The manner in which Mr. Rizer has entered the Atsugua competition is characteristic of the man. He is self made, and that he has worked well and stands high is the consensus of opinion in and around Olar, Barnwell, Bamberg, Colleton, Allendale, etc.

Not only is Mr. Rizer the biggest merchant in that section, but stands in the front ranks of the merchants of South Carolina. In whatever he enters he leads, whether banking, in merchandising or public welfare work or in church activity and help.

## By His Own Merit.

What Mr. Rizer has accomplished has been done solely by his own merit and the loving help extended by a devoted wife and helpmate. Though only 45 years of age and in the prime of life, he towers among his fellows a giant in prosperity and accomplishment, just as physically he lifts his head above the average man.

Lack of means prevented his getting a college education after he had completed the course at Sheridan high school, Orangeburg, for though he longed to take the higher branches of schooling, conditions made it necessary that he begin life's commercial struggles without them.

Fortunately he married early in life a good woman, intelligent, devoted and true, who has ever been his counsellor and assistant in his ambitious plans. She was of a fine Carolina family, Miss Carrie Jones, of Bamberg, and to them have been born three daughters and a son who gives promise of being a worthy successor to his father.

## In the Million Class.

Today Mr. Rizer is doing a general merchandise business of over \$500,000 annually, making him one of the leading merchants of the South, though this is but one branch of his activities. Since 1891, when he started in this line with practically no capital and only his own great abilities as assets, he has been steadily advancing by will, grit and determination until today he occupies an enviable position throughout this section. As a dealer in live stock he is one of the largest in Carolina and Olar, and he is owner of two banks—one at Olar and the other at Lodge. In agricultural implements he deals immensely, his supply store being known to farmers and planters over a wide area, many of whom will buy fertilizer from no other house.

## Immense Ford Trade.

His distribution of Ford cars is an instance of how he works. Having procured the agency he went about making it the biggest of its kind. Olar is not the place the ordinary man would choose as an automobile distributing point, though it is a flourishing and a fine little place, destined to great growth and prosperity. Mr. Rizer is the kind of man who makes the public beat a path to his door. Only a little over two years ago he took the Ford agency, and in that time he has sold more than 1,100 of the busy little hustlers, and this year alone he will dispose of

## THE STORY OF GLASS

How Glass is Made and What it is Used for in the Electrical Industry.

Glass is older than the arts. Volcanic glass was in use in the stone age. The Cave Men made from it arrow points, spears, knives, etc., because it could be chipped to a razor cutting edge. Obsidian, or volcanic glass, was extensively used by the Aztecs of Mexico and the Incas of Peru for the same purpose. Many a doughty Spaniard fell beneath the great two-handed wooden sword with seriated teeth of volcanic glass, in the hands of Montezuma's warriors. It is to be inferred that the earlier civilization would act on this suggestion from nature and endeavor to make glass by the fusion of certain rocks and sands. Glass is very old. Its manufacture was common in ancient times.

Chemically, any vitreous compound is called glass. Commercially, glass is a fused mixture of two or more silicates and is often named from the predominant base, as "soda glass," "potash glass," "lime glass," and "lead glass." It is usually transparent, or least translucent, and is brittle at ordinary temperatures. Sand is now generally used for obtaining the silicates which form the base of glass. The sand for the finer qualities of glass is quarried. The principal deposits of sand for glass making in the United States are in Massachusetts, Illinois, Ohio, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, West Virginia, Indiana, Missouri, and New York. Good sand, however, is available in almost every part of the country.

There are innumerable kinds of glass. Some are named for their uses, as bottle glass, mirror glass, optical glass, window glass. Others, according to the process of manufacture, as blown glass, pressed glass, cast glass, cut glass, ground glass. Others are named according to the localities from which they are obtained, as Biar, Bohemian, Murano, Venetian or Venice and Saint Gobain glass. Still other names are given to glass according to finish and form, as kinked, corrugated, fluted, and spun glass. Then there is agate, marbled, rose argentine, aventurine, favrile, bronzed, silvered and platinized glass. The commonest kind of glass, however, is flint glass, and this includes all the myriad forms of glass with the possible exception of window and bottle glass. Besides all these, there are stained, painted, colored and mosaic glass.

The principal bases used for making all glasses are sodium, potassium, calcium and lead. A host of other ingredients are used in making glass, for coloring, etc., but these vary greatly with the many different glass companies and no definite information can be given as to their use. Very often colored glass is made ordinarily like any other glass, the coloring being accomplished by the addition of dyes (generally metal oxides) to the molten charge. The same metal produces several different colors at various temperatures. More often, however, colored glass is stained, painted, or enameled, and when joined by strips of lead to form a pattern, is called mosaic.

## Character From Tongue.

"Put out your tongue," is a phrase associated in most people's minds with doctors, and is usually reminiscent of minor ailments and nasty medicines; spoken by a glossomancist, however, the curt command takes on an altogether different significance.

A glossomancist, it may be as well to explain, is a professor of glossomancy, a new science which consists in reading people's characters by the shape and size of their tongues.

Thus, according to its votaries, the possessor of a short and broad tongue is apt to be untruthful as to words, and unreliable as to deeds. A long tongue moderately pointed, denotes frankness, and a loving, trustful, affectionate disposition. When the tongue is long and broad, however, it is a sign that the owner is shallow and superficial and also a great talker. The typical woman gossip, say glossomancists, almost always shows this shape of tongue.

The small round tongue, plump and in shape like an oyster, denotes mediocre abilities, and a nature that is commonplace and colorless. A short narrow tongue goes with a nature that is at once quick-tempered and yet affectionate, strong and sudden in hate as in love.

The worst type of tongue is the long, narrow, sinuous kind, what glossomancists call the "snake tongue." Its possessors are likely to be cruel, sly, vindictive and very deceitful.—Tid Bits.

more than 600. The trouble is not with his selling them fast enough, but of getting them to sell. With him the demand always exceeds the supply, though on one occasion he received in one shipment a trainload of eighteen cars.—Augusta Chronicle.

## MEASLES IN YOUNG AND OLD.

The Disease Often Goes Hard With an Elderly Person.

The earlier cases of measles are caught and isolated the fewer others they will infect. It has been found, for instance, that in children's hospitals, where a child, brought in for some other disease, has suddenly broken out with the measles, if all the children exposed to him are carefully watched for feverishness, or sneezing, or itching eyes, and also for the little spots on the inside of the lip, they can be isolated soon enough to prevent any new or "secondary" cases developing.

Scarlet fever will also in some cases infect before any clear symptoms of the disease have shown themselves, and the more we know of these two diseases the more important becomes the general rule already laid down in every case of feverish disturbance of health in childhood, to isolate first and decide what the disease is afterward. You will double the little patient's chance of safe recovery without mark or scar, and cut at least in two, if not in four, the risk of spreading the disease to others.

Although measles is essentially and chiefly a disease of childhood, it is by no means to be treated with disrespect by adults. If one is not quite certain of having had it in childhood, it is best to run no risks in the way of coming in contact with it. For, although the risk of catching it in adult life is much less, if it is caught, the attack produced may be very severe, indeed, and it seems to have a greater tendency to be followed by weakness of the eyes or inflammation of the ears, or bronchitis.

One of the most utter pictures of woe seen by the writer on a trip through the Tennessee mountains was a strapping young mountaineer, with clear eyes and tottering gait, and head and neck swathed in bandages. He had been sent down to the penitentiary at Atlanta for six months as a "moonshiner," and there had caught the measles, which had burst his ear drums and inflamed all his glands and settled in his joints and made a temporary wreck of him.

Ludicrous as it sounds, small but very troublesome epidemics of measles often break out among young recruits in training camps, especially if they have been brought in from the mountains or remote country districts. So annoying, in fact, did this ridiculous little disease become among the new levies in Europe last year that the army doctors had a special bulletin addressed to the local health authorities in the neighborhood of training camps admonishing them to clean up and isolate all known cases of the disease in the county. Though whether the epidemics were due to the natural and irrepressible affinity between the soldier boy and the nursemaid and her charges, the official bulletins fail to state.—New York American.

## Silk From Sawdust.

Making artificial silk from sawdust and other lumber waste is the latest experiment of the United States forest products laboratory at Madison, Wis. The use of artificial silk made directly from wood is increasing by leaps and bounds. Originally its principal use was in the manufacture of braids and trimmings, but recently the manufacture of hose from artificial silk has become an industry of vast importance. Other uses for artificial silk are woven goods of all kinds, linings, tapestries, etc., neckties, ribbons, sweater coats, etc. About 5,500,000 pounds of artificial silk are used annually in the United States. There are several methods of manufacture, but that from wood pulp is usually made by treating the wood pulp with caustic lye, after which it is dissolved in carbon bisulphide. This is then diluted with more caustic lye to form a viscose, which is allowed to age for some time. It is then forced through dies to form threads, which are hardened by a treatment with sulphuric acid, ammonia sulphate, and sodium borate, of former acid. After washing and drying the silk is ready for use. The laboratory is investigating the artificial problem as a possibility for utilizing wood waste, and has on hand a variety of articles made from this material.—Boston Transcript.

## Best Hostelery Could Afford.

A stranded traveler reluctantly took a room at a somewhat shabby village inn in England recently. He retired to rest, but ten minutes later came downstairs again, with anger in his face.

"I must insist on having another room, sir!" he informed the innkeeper sternly.

"What's the matter with the one you've got?" asked the latter.

"Matter!" snapped the angry man. "Why, there are a couple of mice fighting—actually fighting—in a corner of it!"

"Well, sir," replied the host coldly, "and what d'ye expect for two shillings a night—a bull fight?"

## "Cured"

Mrs. Jay McGee, of Stephenville, Texas, writes: "For nine (9) years, I suffered with womanly trouble. I had terrible headaches, and pains in my back, etc. It seemed as if I would die, I suffered so. At last, I decided to try Cardui, the woman's tonic, and it helped me right away. The full treatment not only helped me, but it cured me."

## TAKE

## Cardui

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The most superficial investigation will prove that the following statement from a resident of Bamberg is true. Read it and compare evidence from Bamberg people with testimony of strangers living so far away you cannot investigate the facts of the case. Many more citizens of Bamberg endorse Doan's Kidney Pills.

James A. Mitchell, R. F. D. mail carrier, Calhoun St., Bamberg, says: "The jar and jolting in driving was no doubt responsible for the trouble I had with my back. Two boxes of Doan's Kidney Pills, procured at the People's Drug Store, brought me relief. I never lost a chance to say a good word for this remedy."

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